

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## CONDOLENCES TO FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF FOUR ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS

**HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 17, 1995*

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to send my condolences to the family and friends of four women who died tragically in an alcohol-related accident on July 3, 1995. All four of them resided in my congressional district.

Evelyn Dotson, Henrietta Lathon, Jeanne Ruth Sanford, and Gwendolyn King had been paying a visit to an elderly woman who was housebound with a bad heart. Before heading home, they decided to spend the evening in Atlantic City. On their way back to the eighth district their van was struck head on by a sports car driving in the wrong direction on the Garden State Parkway. The four women died in the accident. A 24-year-old man was charged with drunk driving in the incident. Miraculously, the driver of the van, Matthew Buie, and his wife, Jonnie Ruth, were saved when they were pulled from the burning van by a passing motorist.

Mr. Speaker, these four women were extremely active members in the Paterson, NJ community. They donated their time and effort to help others in a selfless manner. They prayed for the sick, fed the hungry, and comforted the lonely. They exhibited the qualities we should all strive to emulate.

Furthermore, each of the women spent a great deal of time at the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church. This congregation will not easily replace the void that was created by the passing of Evelyn, Henrietta, Jeanne, and Gwendolyn. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that you share the sadness that Mr. Donald Curtis, the president of the church's board of trustees, feels in the passing of these magnanimous individuals.

It is sad that it takes tragic times such as these to bring people together and to realize the importance of charitable qualities. Fortunately, the passion for life and the commitment to the church that these women shared will live on in the memories of their family and friends.

## MICHIGAN NEEDS THE NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE [NBS]

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 17, 1995*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong opposition to Speaker GINGRICH and the congressional Republican efforts to eliminate the National Biological Service [NBS] in the Interior Appropriations bill. Eliminating the NBS is yet another attempt

to roll back the progress we have made in improving our water quality.

The current Interior Appropriations bill will result in shutting down four biological science facilities—including the one in Ann Arbor, MI. The Ann Arbor facility has been instrumental in contributing information and knowledge about zebra mussels and water quality issues in Lake St. Clair.

This ill-conceived bill also transfers the responsibility of researching living resources to the U.S. Geological Survey—an agency which has never in its entire existence studied a living resource let alone a foreign species like the zebra mussel.

For those of us who live along the lake wondering each and every day if the water is safe, scientific research is the only way we can control foreign organisms and find solutions to what is happening in Lake St. Clair. With this legislation, Congress is saying to the people in the 10th District of Michigan, and to everyone along the Great Lakes, that they don't care about one of the most important economic and recreational resources we have—our water.

It is time to stop turning back the clock. We don't want our lakes to become ecologically dead or our rivers to become so polluted that they catch on fire again. What we want is to move forward, to find solutions and provide answers. That's what the National Biological Service does and that's why we should be funding its research—not abolishing it.

Perhaps my feelings about the elimination of the NBS are best stated by a recent Detroit Free Press editorial, which I would now like to submit for the RECORD.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Monday, July 10, 1995]

### RISKY REFORM—CUTTING THE NBS WOULD HARM GREAT LAKES AND MORE

If Congress carries out its threat to kill or castrate the National Biological Service, the Great Lakes will be enormous losers. Most people in Michigan may never have heard of the NBS, but while the name may be new and unfamiliar, the federal research activities it comprises have been around for a while, and are much too valuable to lose.

It is the unhappy fate of the NBS that it was put together in 1993 by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who is widely regarded by the Wise Use Gang as a traitor to his class—a rancher who doesn't believe that beef cattle are God's second highest creation, or that the federal government should butt out of everything west of the 100th meridian. The mere fact that Mr. Babbitt's fingerprints are on the NBS has made it a prime target of the anti-science, anti-environment, anti-government crowd.

The NBS houses many research activities formerly conducted under the letterhead of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It includes 16 regional science centers, including the Great Lakes Science Center in Ann Arbor, which is high on the hit list if NBS funding is eliminated or curtailed.

Closing up shop in Ann Arbor would break the chain of nearly 100 years of science and fishery data compiled there, and cripple efforts to protect the lakes. Working with other state and federal agencies, the center has helped identify DDT as a problem in ea-

gles, mercury as a threat in Lake Erie wall-eye, PCBs as a bioaccumulating toxin in a wide range of species. It helped to solve the alewife problem (remember the stinking mounds of trash fish that once piled up on some Great Lakes beaches?) and to develop methods to control the voracious lamprey.

Across the country, the agencies that make up the NBS have performed similar services for science, commerce, recreation, water quality, protection of species and habitat. The famed wildlife center at Patuxent, Md., brought back the whooping crane from the edge of extinction. Rachel Carson worked at Patuxent, and relied on data from there and Ann Arbor to write "Silent Spring." This is the scientific tradition and research base whose existence and continuity are now at risk.

The NBS, despite the propaganda of its detractors, doesn't regulate a flea; it merely provides information on which others may act. Sometimes that information is inconvenient, as when it shows how reckless logging practices are destroying the Pacific salmon fishery. What the country should do about logs vs. salmon is a legitimate policy question; at least we ought to know what's happening out there before we answer it.

The people with knives out for the NBS want to conduct the debate without the science. In the Great Lakes, that sort of know-nothingism could be fatal to the fishery, to water quality, to health, recreation and tourism. Michigan's members of Congress may differ on environmental issues, but they ought to share a genuine interest in preserving Great Lakes science and research—and the mission of the NBS nationally, for the same reasons.

It's one thing to argue over policies and decisions, another to trash the bioscientific base on which they should be made. The environment can survive a few wrongheaded policy decisions. It's doubtful any of us can survive the kind of willful ignorance the NBS' detractors seek to impose.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE AQUACULTURE EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT ACT

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, July 17, 1995*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Aquaculture Employment Investment Act. This bill is based upon legislation I sponsored last Congress with my colleague from Massachusetts, Representative STUDDS.

Aquaculture represents a promising economic development opportunity for the State of Rhode Island. At the turn of the century, Rhode Island shellfishermen harvested so much shellfish from Narragansett Bay that this harvest would be worth almost \$1 billion at today's prices.

The bill I am introducing today attempts to foster economic growth and create jobs by encouraging aquaculture development in our

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